JANUARY 8, 1789. THE NUMBER 337.

Virginia Gazette AND WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

An ACT *for granting relief to* SHERIFFS, *and* COLLECTORS *of the* PUBLIC REVENUE, *in certain cases.*

WHEREAS it hath been represented to the present General Assembly, that many counties in the Commonwealth have been disabled to pay their taxes by accidents and distresses, which could not be avoided; but it is the duty of the Legislature carefully to distinguish such as ask indulgence for the reasons aforesaid, from those whose pretensions to relief are not well founded; and whereas many sheriffs indebted to the Commonwealth for taxes actually received, have failed to account for the same according to law, from a hope of relief, which, after a given day, ought to be taken away; *BE it enacted by the General Assembly*, that every sheriff, collector, and his security or securities, indebted to the Commonwealth for taxes, which became due prior to the first day of *November* in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, and against whom no judgment hath been or shall be obtained before the passing of this act, may discharge the same on or before the first day of *June*, which shall be in the year of our Lord, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, by the payment of the principal sum, agreeable to laws under which he shall have collected it, although judgment shall be obtained against him before the said first day of *June* in the year last mentioned; and the Solicitor is hereby instructed to proceed without delay in obtaining judgments against such sheriffs or collectors, and shall issue executions thereupon immediately after the said first day of *June*: *PROVIDED always*, that it shall not be lawful for the Executive to suspend such execution, or to remit any part of the damages or interest on such judgment, which shall remain unpaid after the said first day of *June*.

Every sheriff, collector, and his security or securities, indebted to the Commonwealth for taxes, which became due prior to the first day of *November* one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight, against whom judgment hath been or shall be obtained before the passing of this act, may discharge the same by payment of the principal sum, agreeable to the laws under which he shall have collected it, together with six *per centum* interest and costs on or before the said first day of *June*. Where no execution hath been issued on such judgments none shall be issued, until after the said first day of *June*. Where an execution hath been issued, the sheriff shall return the same, and it shall be considered in the same manner as an execution would be, where no estate was found; and the Solicitor is hereby instructed to issue executions against such sheriffs or collectors immediately after the said first day of *June*: *PROVIDED always*, that it shall not be lawful for the Executive to suspend such execution or to remit any part of the damages or interest on such judgment, which shall remain unpaid after the said first day of *June*; *PROVIDED also*, that any payments, which shall be made by a sheriff or collector, on or before the said first day of *June*, shall be deducted from any judgment, and damages shall abate in proportion; *PROVIDED also*, that where the Executive shall have reason to believe that the postponement of an execution to the said first day of *June*, might put the debt in danger, it shall be lawful for them to make a special direction for the issuing thereof, and the same shall issue accordingly—But the sheriff, collector, and his security or securities shall be intitled to the same privileges, in consequence of any payment made under the said execution, as if it had been made before the said first day of *June*, and without an execution issued. *PROVIDED also*, that nothing in this act contained shall be construed to prevent or restrain any sheriff from proceeding against his deputy, or any security from proceeding against his principal, in the same manner as if this act had never been made. AND WHEREAS it is just and expedient that securities should have the same rights and remedy against the lands of their principals, as the Commonwealth would have had, but for the proceeding against such securities; *BE it further enacted*, that wheresoever the lands of any sheriff or collector would have been bound for any debt due to the Commonwealth, they shall be bound in like manner to the security or securities, who may have paid the whole or a part of such debt: And it shall be lawful for the General Court to award a like execution against the said lands, on the motion of such securities, to that which would have been issued in behalf of the Commonwealth. But ten days previous notice of such motion shall be given to the principal, his heir or devisee, as the case may be.

If upon the death, refusal to act or disability of any sheriff, it shall appear proper to the Executive to appoint a Collector, it shall be lawful for them to make such appointment, and the person so appointed collector shall possess every power and be liable to every penalty which the sheriff himself would have possessed, or been liable to.

An ACT *to amend the* ACT *directing the* MODE *of proceeding under certain* EXECUTIONS.

WHEREAS many doubts have arisen in the construction of the act, intituled "*An act directing the mode of proceeding under certain Executions*," and the same ought to be explained and amended;

BE it enacted by the General Assembly, that from and after the passing of this act, the above recited act shall be amended, construed, and expounded as follows, that is to say; wheresoever, on a sale under any execution, the amount of such sale shall exceed the principal, interest and costs, the sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, shall take a separate bond, with sufficient security, from the buyer or buyers for the payment of such excess or surplus to the debtor with legal interest, at the end of twelve months from the date thereof, and it shall be expressed in the said bond, that it was given for a surplus or excess as aforesaid: The sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, shall deliver every bond so taken, to the debtor, his agent, attorney, or other legal representative, or shall return it to the clerk's office; and it shall have the force of a judgment, be assignable, and shall be proceeded on, in all things concerning the same, in like manner as is prescribed in case of bonds, given to a creditor under the said act.

PROVIDED always, that a sheriff or coroner making an unreasonable seizure, shall be liable to be sued, as if this act had never been made. If the sheriff or coroner, as the case maybe, shall fail to deliver or return as aforesaid, any bond taken by virtue of this act within thirty days from the date thereof, he shall be liable to the same penalty for every month of such failure, to be recovered in the same manner, as is directed by law against a sheriff or coroner, failing to return an execution. The sheriff or coroner, as the case may be, shall be allowed for taking the bonds to the creditor, thirty pounds of tobacco, and no more; for proceeding to sale if the property be actually sold or the debt paid, the commission of five per centum on the first twenty pounds or two thousand pounds of tobacco, and two per centum on all sums above that, and one half of such commission, where he shall have proceeded to sale and the defendant shall have replevied; and no other commission, fee or reward, shall be allowed upon any execution, except for the expence of removing and keeping the property taken: Whereever, upon the the service of a *Capias ad satisfaciendum*, slaves or personal estate shall be tendered under the above recited act, to the value of the debt or damages and costs, in the opinion of the sheriff or commissioners, who shall be forthwith summoned to value the same, the sheriff shall receive such slaves or personal estate, and thereupon discharge the debtor out of custody, if the slaves or personal estate so tendered shall not be sufficient to satisfy the debt or damages and costs, or shall be under any lien or incumbrance, so as that the whole or part cannot be sold, a new *Capias ad satisfaciendum* or *Fieri Facias*, at the opinion of the plaintiff, shall issue for any balance, and the clerk of the court, from which such execution originally issued, shall, upon the return of the sheriff, of the insufficiency or incumbrance as aforesaid, issue a new *Capias ad satisfaciendum* or *Fieri Facias* if required. But where such slaves or personal estate shall have been under any lien or incumbrance, the debtor shall not be at liberty to tender slaves or personal estate, on a second *Capias ad satisfaciendum* being served, or in the case of a *Fieri Facias* issued in consequence of such return, to avail himself of the privileges of this or the said recited act: No sheriff or other collector of clerks fees, shall avail himself of this or the above recited act. Bonds may still be given, for the forthcoming of goods or other property at the day of sale, but if the condition of such bond shall not be complied with, and judgment shall be entered thereupon, the obligors shall be deprived of the benefit of this and the above recited act. The fee to the commissioners shall not exceed four shillings per day each, upon any number of executions whatsoever, and shall be paid by the creditor, his agent, attorney or other representative, and shall be considered as part of the costs, and reimbursed to him accordingly. The valuers shall make known in every case, to any person requiring the same, before or at the sale, the valuation by them made of the goods or other estate taken in execution. Upon actual sale of any property under this or the said recited act, no principal debtor shall become the security. The commissioners shall not be summoned upon any *Fieri Facias*, the debt or damages whereof do not exceed ten pounds, unless the defendant, his agent, attorney, or other legal representative, shall require the same; and where the commissioners shall not be summoned, and the debt, or damages shall not exceed the sum aforesaid, the sale shall proceed and the sheriff possess and exercise the same power of valuation, as the commissioners would have possessed and exercised, had they been summoned, but shall receive no reward for such valuation, And to prevent any doubts which may arise. *BE it further enacted*, that nothing in this act contained, shall be altered, in any manner or affected by the act intituled "*An act establishing district courts and for regulating the general court.*" So much of every act and particularly of the first recited act, as comes within the purview of this act, shall be, and is hereby repealed.

A N A C T,

Concerning the GENERAL COURT.

WHEREAS three of the Judges of the General Court, to wit: Paul Carrington, Peter Lyons, and William Fleming, Esquires, have been appointed Judges of the Court of Appeals during the present session of the General Assembly; and it is expedient, that the said General Court should consist of more than ten Judges; *BE it enacted by the General Assembly*, that from and after the passing of this act, there shall be ten Judges only of the said General Court, who are to be allotted to the District Courts. That any three of the said ten shall constitute a General Court in all cases, except those of impeachment, and that in cases of impeachment, a majority only shall constitute a General Court.

AND in order that no doubts may arise as to the holding District Courts in the months of April and May next: *BE it further enacted*, that the allottment of Judges to the several District Courts shall be made without delay, and such allottment may be recorded at any future General Court; any thing in any act notwithstanding: *PROVIDED always*, that the clerk of the General Court may continue to issue original process for the commencement of any suit in the General Court until the first day of February, one thousand, seven hundred and eighty nine, and returnable to the first court which shall be holden for the District in which the defendant resides; under the same regulations and provisions as prescribed before the passing of the above recited act, and every such suit shall be sent to its proper District, according to the directions of the said act.

MYER DERKHEIM,

INFORMS *his customers and the public (that he has removed to a house on the top of Shockoe-hill, the property of Mrs. Gautier, and opposite the Governour's) where they still may be furnished with candles and soap at the usual price, viz. The best turpentine soap, at 9d. the single pound, and 8d. by taking 8 pounds. Sixpence per pound will be allowed for kitchen stuff in exchage for soap.*

Any person finding tallow, may have candles made for 4d. per pound.

Richmond, Dec. 17, 1788.

RICHMOND, December 4, 1778.

ALL those who are indebted to the estate of Mr. GABRIEL GALT, dec. late of this city, are earnestly requested to make immediate payment, as the accounts must otherwise be put into the hands of an Attorney. Those who have any demands against the estate are also requested to bring them in, that provision may be made for the payment of them.

DAVID LAMBERT, JACOB EGE, } *Adm'rs.*

TAKEN up on South river, in Augusta county, a sorrel MARE, a natural trotter, about 13 hands 3 inches high, 8 years old, two small saddle marks on the near side, the pastern joint of the off four foot is thicker than common. Appraised to £.8

JOHN FINLY.

LONDON, Sept. 15.

A TURKISH man and boy were loading a waggon with hay, when they were surprised by a foraging party of Austrians:—The boy, though only twelve years of age, defended himself by two pistols on the top of the waggon with great bravery. When his powder and ball were expended, he made a noble resistance with a scythe, and wounded two hussars very dangerously; but the horses in the waggon taking fright, it was overthrown, and the man and boy much bruised. Both of them had bones broken, which, when examined by the Surgeon, made the man cry with pain; but the boy bore all with the patience of an ancient Roman, and reproved his companion for his betraying his uneasiness before the Christian dogs.

Extract of a letter from a British Officer in the service of Russia, dated at Riga, September 17.

"If the exertions of the artificers at this place are well seconded, the empire must soon rise superior to what has lately been expected, or perhaps would be the interest of Europe to desire.

"My last informed you how greatly the state shipping was improved, and to how little purpose from the want of seamen; but the activity of government has been powerfully assisted by the general hatred of the Turks, the accounts of whose cruelty, perhaps exaggerated, has sent into the service numbers who were not to be acted upon but by the spirit of retaliation and revenge; that spirit seems to pervade almost every Russians breast, and if it is not in some degree restrained by the commanders, quarters will not be given or received. The British mode of building is universally adopted in the dock yards, where there are a vast number of countrymen in the different departments, and if much care is not taken in England to prevent it, I can venture to declare their number will very speedily increase A fine ship of 76 guns, was launched here three days ago, which this morning came into the dock to be coppered, and by the end of next week three sail of the line and a frigate of 40 guns, will be ready to proceed whenever the service of the state may require them We are told, as the season is advanced, we are to join the squadron under the command of Admiral Greig."

October 2. We are informed that a very great and probable political event has lately excited much speculation in Madrid and Lisbon; no less than the union of Spain and Portugal under the same Sovereign, and a Prince of the House of Bourbon.

OCTOBER 9.

AFFAIRS of SWEDEN.

As our readers may not be acquainted with the reasons that induced great numbers of officers in the King of Sweden's army to throw up their commissions, we are happy that we have it in our power to state the particulars of this business, which is much more serious in reality than it may appear at first sight.

These officers appear not to have been actuated by disgust to the service, or disloyalty to the King: On the contrary, they appear to have acted under the influence of attachment to the Constitution, and a regard to their own personal safety, which they thought a blind obedience to the King's orders would endanger; and the only way left to them, in their opinion, for securing their lives and property from the vengeance of violated laws, was to renounce a profession which they liked, and with it all the prospects that are dear and flattering to those whose pursuits are glory and military fame.

When the present King of Sweden, in 1772, effected a revolution in the Constitution of his country, he presented to the diet of the nation a new form of government, framed by himself, or by persons commissioned by him for that purpose. The diet, under the influence of royal authority, supported by troops ready to maintain it by the point of the bayonet, assented to the new Constitution, which had not originated with them.

The XLVIIIth section of the new form of government so presented to the diet, expressly declares, "that the King shall not begin an offensive war, without the previous consent of the states of the country, in diet assembled."

The question, therefore, that must determine whether the present war carrying on by Sweden against Russia, is or is not Constitutional, is simply this—"Is this war offensive?"

His Majesty, without calling a meeting of the states, to obtain their previous consent, assembled his army, put his fleet to sea and gave the Russians battle. The officers, who threw up their commissions after they reached Finland, could not think themselves warranted in doing so sooner, because it was to be presumed that the King would not act unconstitutionally; nor could the officers, who were not distined merely for the defence of Finland, and not for the invasion of the Russian territory in that Duchy. But when the army received orders to act offensively, and when the King's manifesto appeared, from which it was by no means evident that Russia had really been the angressor, and that Sweden was forced into a defensive war, several officers of rank began to entertain doubts of the legality of their own conduct, in aiding the King to trample upon the Constitution, and shew his contempt of the states of the nation: A meeting was held in the camp, at which many assisted, and debated the following question, which was drawn up by an old Colonel, who had always been remarked for his moderation, and had never attached himself to any party in the state

"Whether the officers, who without any other authority than the mere will of the King, without the previous consent of the states of the nation, and even without the knowledge of the states, suffer themselves to be employed in a war that has all the appearance of being offensive on our part, at least during the present campaign, do not render themselves responsible to those states, and liable to be punished sooner or later, for the breach of the oath they had taken to maintain the Constitution of their country?"

There was no difference of opinion with respect to the illegality of an offensive war, undertaken by the King, without the previous consent of the states; all the officers present concurred in declaring that such a war was unconstitutional, and that all those who should be aiding and assisting in carrying it on, must answer for it to their country:—The debate turned chiefly upon the matter of fact, whether the present was an offensive war or not; some supported the affirmative, while others maintained the negative. Those who were of the former opinion insisted, that all those who thought the war offensive were bound in duty, to resign their commands; and those who thought it problematical whether the war was really offensive or defensive, held it to be the safer way to resign.

The King was not apprized of what might happen at this meeting, or he would have prevented it, for it was not called co-nomine, for discussing this subject; the assembly met for purposes of conviviality; and by way of conversation, the legality of the war was brought under consideration, the question was framed in the manner we have given it, and was regularly debated.

The day after the meeting, five field officers waited on his Majesty, and laid their commissions at his feet, at the same time assigning their reasons for such a step; their example was soon followed by near two hundred other officers. The King was struck with the proceeding, which was totally unexpected; however, he resolved that this conduct of the officers should not divert him from his purpose: he assumed the appearance of firmness; and without condescending to press any of these officers to resume their commands, he ordered the regiments to which they belonged to be mustered, and in their presence, in front of the line, he with his own hand struck their names out of the list of the army, and caused others to be inserted in their room.

But notwithstanding the appearance of firmness which his Majesty assumed on this occasion, he was never more alarmed in his life; he instantly gave up the idea of acting offensively for the present, and returned to Sweden, to prevent, if possible, the effects which the language and arguments of the officers, who left Finland before him, might have upon the minds of the people. That his apprehensions were great, appears from this circumstance, that he who had not deigned to consult the nation before he embarked in the war, gave orders immediately on his return, for the meeting of the Diet; and what increases his alarm is, that the officers who laid down their commissions were not sticklers for the old Constitution, but for the new one, which he himself introduced and established, and which he was the first to violate—he dreads that all the friends to the former government will join those who condemn the present war as unconstitutional, and that a majority of the Diet being thus against him, some resolutions, unpalatable to a King, will be proposed and carried.

He probably flattered himself, that the rapidity of his conquests, and the splendour of his victories, which would recover great territories torn from Sweden in the moment of his adversity, and give new verdure to her laurels, would prevent the nation from inquiring into the origin of a war, from which she derived extent of dominion, and increase of glory:—But his expectations have been disappointed; he has made no figure in war, and now he has to dread that he shall be humbled in the eyes of Europe, by being reprimanded and censured by his people in full Diet assembled.

October 12. The campaign of this year must now be nearly if not altogether at an end. The Austrians who sought for honour, have gained some The Empress, who contended for territory, has gained an inch—while the coffers of both must have been pretty well drained.

The Grand Vizier is something more than the Washington of Turkey.—While he employs the cool prudence of the American Fabius, in not hazarding any thing, where little is to be got, yet he does not flinch from an engagement, but rather encourages it, convinced that his resources can much sooner supply any loss than those of his enemies.

Should the States of Sweden negociate with the Empress, and acknowledge, as it is said they are ready to do, the impolicy of the war the King entered into, this will amount to such a revolution as will reverse all that was done in 1773, when they limited their republican form, and made the King almost absolute—reserving, indeed, only the power which they now seem disposed to employ.

The Court of Portugal is sending out a considerable force to the Portuguese settlements in the East-Indies; the alarm occasioned by the designs of Tippo Saib, upon Goa, has made her most faithful Majesty resolve to put her possessions on the Malabar coast in such a posture of defence, as may secure them from insult, and that she might place the greater reliance upon the troops to be sent out for that purpose, she determined to employ none but volunteers upon that service; she caused it therefore to be given out in general orders to two regiments remarkable for their good discipline, that such of the privates as would turn out volunteers on this occasion, to serve in India, should have six months pay in advance, with double pay during their stay in India, which should be limited to six years, at the expiration of which term they should be brought home at her Majesty's expence, and receive their discharge upon landing, if they should think proper to desire it. To the officers it was notified, that they might all depend upon promotion during the term of their service abroad. One of these regiments, to a man, accepted the Queen's offers, and few of the privates of the other declined it. Ships are now taking in stores, &c in the Tagus, and will very shortly sail with these troops for the East-Indies.

NEW-YORK, Dec. 23.

ON Saturday night last, at eleven o'clock, a most daring attempt was made on the body of doctor James Cogswell, as he was returning home. The circumstances of this atrocious affair, are nearly as follow;—The doctor had been on a visit to a near neighbour, and on leaving the house, he discovered a number of men dressed in sailors habits—but took no notice of them. On his turning the corner of Beekman-slip, leading directly to his own dwelling, one of the villains approached him, seized the chain of his watch, immediately discharged a pistol at his head, and made off. The Doctor revived, but finding himself faint with the wound, he prudently proceeded home. The ball providentially had not the desired effect, as the doctor was but slightly wounded, which affords great consolation to his friends and the public.

December 26. A gang of armed villains, supposed to be some of those who have long been a terror to the inhabitants of Philadelphia, now infest this city: They have committed several street robberies and burglaries; and on Saturday evening they broke open the house of Mr. Ellison in Broad way.

We are likewise informed, that on Monday night a party, supposed to belong to the above gang, entered a house in Maiden lane, which they accomplished by prizing open the window shutter with a chissel, out of which they had taked a trunk with cloaths, and several other articles; at this time the city watch coming up they made a precipitate retreat over the yard fence into John street, where a gun and bayonet they had taken out of the house were afterwards found

On Tuesday evening, as early as nine o'clock, a man dressed in a salors habit, entered a house in Water street, near the Fly Market; the door being open he proceeded up the entry stairs and entered a room, where he took therefrom a blanket, opened a chest and plundered it of its contents, consisting of silks of various kinds. The woman of the house hearing an unusual noise, immediately proceeded with a candle in her hand to the entry, where, she observed the thief with his booty; on discovering her he instantly clinched her hand, blew the candle out, and made a hasty retreat.

We are happy to inform the public, that two of the robbers which broke into the house in Maiden lane have since been taken, which, it is hoped, will be the means of detecting the remainder, and rid this metropolis of a set of villians which at present infest it. It appears that they are a part of the wheelbarrow gentry from Philadelphia, and which lately struck so much terror in the inhabitants of that city; as one of the above had his head shaved, to disguise which he had false hair completely made for that purpose.

SALEM, December 16.

ON the day of our annual thanksgiving, a man in Middleton *took* from a neighbour a fine fat sheep, and dressed it, that he might be enabled to join in the great *religious* festival. He was suspected, and challanged by the owner with the commission of the deed—which he confessed: And the injured party, considering it rather an unwarrantable liberty, proposed that the matter should be submitted to three reputable neighbours, who should judge the delinquent's punishment; this was agreed to and it was determined, that he should stand at Mr Easty's sign post, from sunrise till three o'clock in the afternoon, with a leg of mutton in his hand, and inform every passenger of his crime—return the fleece to the owner, and cut fourteen cords of wood for him. But thinking the first part of the sentance too severe, it was commuted for his sitting one hour upon the sign post, which is nearly 20 feet high, with the leg of mutton as before; which was duly performed last Saturday week, and the performance of the labour will be strictly required The sentence of this court of neighbours was highly applauded, and had a more salutary effect perhaps, than whipping and imprisonment.

EDENTON, (N. C.) Dec. 4.

Extract of a letter from Col. Martin, to a gentleman in this town, dated Tugalo, Oct. 21, 1788.

"SINCE writing his Excellency last, I have had a small attack with the Creeks and Cherokees, within three hundred yards of the house I lived at. My overseer is dangerously wounded, and myself plundered of my horses. We killed one Indian who appears to be a Creek. I am confined here waiting an answer from the Cherokees, which I expect by the 2d of next month, and then I think all hostilities will cease on their part. As soon as our talks are over. I shall hurry down to the Assembly, if I can get a horse able to carry me, they being very scarce in this country, as the Indians have been pillaging ever since spring."

SPRINGFIELD, (Mass.) Dec. 17.

THE public are hereby cautioned against taking in future, a certain kind of cob gold, which is now in circulation; but which has been refused by the banks of New-York and Boston, in consequence of its having been proved by the hydrostatick balance to be one third alloy. This valuable metal in its present impure state is said to have been palmed on the public by a resident in Boston These pieces each of which weighs 17 penny weights, may be easily distinguished from the true ones by their roughness, which is caused by the sand in which they are cast.

WILMINGTON, (Delaware) Dec. 13.

To the Printers of the Delaware Gazette.

Please to insert the following extracts in your next paper, and oblige a number of customers.

THE prevailing evil practices of house breaking and horse stealing, have alarmed the inhabitants of this borough for some time past, insomuch that a great number of them conceive it their duty, as well for the protection of their property, as for the good of the community at large, as much as in them lies, to put a stop to such growing evils; for which purpose, they have formed a society under the name of Friends to Justice. And for the good government thereof, have drawn up a set of articles, to which upwards of sixty respectable persons have subscribed.

They immediately proceeded to carry them into effect, by chosing proper officers, forming classes, and assigning to each class their tour of duty.

Since the formation of the society, (which is now upwards of two years) but one horse has been stolen belonging to the members of this society, upon notice

being given to the firſt claſs, conſiſting of twelve riders, who immediately went in purſuit on their different routes; and we have the pleaſure to inform the public, the conſequence of which was, that in a few hours the horſe was overtaken and brought home, by two of the purſurers; but the thief made his eſcape.

The ſociety are determined to act with ſpirit and vigilance in their undertaking; and as they prove ſucceſsful, it is hoped their example will pervade thoſe United States. If it does, there is no doubt but the perpetrators of ſuch offences will be totally prevented from carrying their deſigns into execution for the future.

Publiſhed by order of the Society,

PETER BRYNBERG, Sec'ry.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 20.

UNDER the *Paris head*, in a late European publication, we find the following article.——Auguſt 7. "We hear from ROME that they had a luſtrum, or numbering of the people there, upon the 24th of June, when it appeared there were in that ancient city, 155,184 inhabitants, of whom were 36,845 houſe keepers: In this number were 3847 monks, 2827 ſecular Prieſts, 1910 nuns, 1065 ſtudents, 1470 poor in the alms houſe, 7 *negroes*, and 62 perſons not Romans. The number born from June 24th, 1786 to June 1788, were 5228, and the burials 7181.

Extract of a letter from a mechanic at New-Orleans, to his friend in this city, dated 4th October. 1788

"I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you of our ſafe arrival at this place, after a tedious paſſage of three months. We got to leeward of the mouth of the river, and went on ſhore at a place called SAN BARNARD, in order to get water, for our ſtore of this very eſſential neceſſary of life, was nearly exhauſted, and we had been on a very ſhort allowance for ſome time before. There were five of us in the boat and juſt about night-fall, we were attacked by a party of Indians whom they call MAN EATERS. We however eſcaped unhurt, except one, who was wounded with 7 arrows, though not dangerouſly.

"At this ſeaſon of the year, this place is very ſickly—we have however loſt but one young man who came here with us—his name is John Kean. We have been in buſineſs ever once we came to this place, and I make no doubt but it will continue as long as we chooſe to ſtay, which will probably be for two years. Wages are from two to three dollars per day, but boarding is high in proportion. Articles of cloathing are alſo very high and extravagant. The gentleman we came here with uſed us extremely well; we ſhall not go on with his building till ſpring."

RICHMOND, January 8.

A NEW York news paper, of the 12th ult. adviſes, That "the exportation of rum and ſpirits from the Britiſh Weſt-India iſlands to the United States of North America, is prohibited by a late Order of the Britiſh Government; and that a veſſel that was loaded with rum about the latter end of September laſt, bound to New-York, was obliged to reland it.

An effectual cure for froſt bitten feet or hands.

Rub the part affected with the fat of a dunghill fowl before a fire, morning and evening—then greaſe a piece of flannel with the ſame fat, with which cover the part.—This will certainly cure in the courſe of two days.

IN THE PRESS,

And will be publiſhed on Monday next the

ACTS *of Aſſembly paſſed laſt ſeſſion.*

January 8, 1789.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Brig Lion, Smith, Antigua.
Hope, Gildart, do.
Sloop Richmond, Goodwin, Philadelphia.
Delaware, Knox, do.
Little Betſey, Minor, do.
Sally, Luce, Boſton.
Nancy, Goffoghan, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Deux Amis, Dolt, Marſeilles.
Kitty, Huſton, Liverpool.
Schooner George and Betſey, Deagle, Baltimore.

THE RECLUSE OR NORWOOD.

[From a late London paper.]

IN addition to the novelty of Holmes, the waterman, as an inhabitant of his congenial element; and another who has lived many months paſt in a carriage, chiefly conſtructed of iron, which is moved upon wheels to different parts of the kingdom. It has not hitherto been noticed that another ſingular character, commonly known by the appellation of Mad Matthews, has reſided in a cave near Norwood which he made a conſiderable time paſt. He is perfectly inoffenſive, though really inſane, and occaſionally follows the buſineſs of gardening at ſeveral gentlemens ſeats in the neighbourhood. The interior parts of his ſubterraneous abode is ingeniouſly conſtructed, having an aperture to let out the ſmoke of a fire place, &c. But, as there is no faſtening to the entrance, it is often rifled by the gypſies that harbour in the wood. He has been lately viſited on Sundays by great numbers of people, and recently refuſed a compenſation in money for the depredations previouſly ſuſtained from the gypſies, alledging, that he had ſufficient till the next day, &c. He has lucid intervals, in which he talks like a perſon much above the vulgar, and ſeems only to have ſanguine ideas of future greatneſs. His ſeclusion, it is generally agreed, aroſe from his diſgracement with a termagant wife whom he went to ſea to avoid, but unfortunately met with her again after a long voyage. He again eſcaped from her to this retirement, where he ſoon after heard of her death, and where he remains, as he often affirms, in order to avoid any ſimilar connections in future.

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES,

The 23th of DECEMBER, 1788.

RESOLVED, That the Executive be authoriſed and directed, to take the earlieſt and moſt effectual meaſures for procuring all ſuch vouchers and documents as may be neceſſary or uſeful in founding or eſtabliſhing the claims of this Commonwealth againſt the United States; that they forthwith call upon all perſons who have been employed during the late war in the collection or expenditure of public money or property, and have not yet accounted for their ſeveral tranſactions, to account for the ſame; that they call for the aid of all ſuch perſons as they may think proper for carrying this reſolution into effect: And that they draw from any money in the treaſury, the neceſſary ſums for that purpoſe.

Teſte

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

Agreed to Dec. 26th, 1788,
by the Senate,

H. BROOKE, C. S.

(A copy)

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

IN COUNCIL, December 29, 1788.

IN purſuance of the above reſolution of the General Aſſembly, the Executive have directed me to adverti'e all perſons who, during the late war, acted as Commanding Officers of counties, Commiſſioners of proviſions, Commiſſaries, Quarter Maſters, or in any other character chargeable with the reception or diſtribution of ſupplies, or with the raiſing of men for the army, that they forthwith prepare for adjuſtment of their accounts and vouchers of delivery and diſtribution of the ſame, as perſons will ſpeedily be appointed for the ſpecial purpoſe of calling upon and ſettling with them.

A. BLAIR, C. C.

STATE OF VIRGINIA.

Greenbrier county, October 29, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has eſtabliſhed three Boat Yards, two on his own account, and the third one in company with Col. Andrew Donnelly, at or near the end of the public road on the big Kanhawa, where boats will be furniſhed to perſons travelling to Kentucke at one dollar per foot if paid in caſh, or if paid in the following commodities, eight ſhillings, viz: Ginſang, Furs, Skins, Tobacco notes, Hemp, Butter, Becs-Wax, Tallow, Cheeſe or Beef Cattle. Any perſon on fetching a receipt to the ſubſcriber from any of the following gentlemen, for a whole boat or to the amount of forty ſhillings, and paying the ballance on the delivery of the ſaid boat, ſhall be intitled to receive a boat at ſaid yards on their arrival, viz: From Capt. Thomas Edgar in Lewiſburg, Greenbrier county, Capt. John Strother near Horns Gap, Culpepper county, Mr William M'Dowel, merchant in Staunton, Mr. Henry Miller owner of the iron works, Auguſta county, and Mr. Hervey owner of the iron works, Botetourt county. Any perſon whoſe circumſtances will not admit of purchaſing a boat, may have any goods they may ſend to the ſaid boat yards lodged in good lumber houſes, and whenever the owner thereof chuſe to remove the ſame down the river towards Kentucke, the ſame ſhall be conveyed to any landing on the ſaid river, on paying for the carriage at a reaſonable rate per hundred weight. The ſubſcriber will receive as much ſalt at twenty ſhillings per buſhel at the ſaid boat yards for boats, as is ſufficient for carrying on the ſaid boat yards. Perſons travelling this way to Kentucke, may rely on being furniſhed with corn, meal, liquors, beef and other proviſions at the ſaid yards by John Hansford, manager of the ſaid boat yards.

WILLIAM MORRIS, Junior.

To be Sold,

To the higheſt bidder before the Courthouſe door in York, on Monday the 19th day of Jan. 1789 being Court day,

THAT valuable TRACT of LAND belonging to the eſtate of Mr. LAWRENCE SMITH, deceaſed, containing between four and five hundred acres, and joining the town of York. The ſuperior quality of the ſoil for tobacco, wheat and corn, is pretty generally known. The improvements are, a dwelling houſe 20 by 16, a kitchen, quarter, dairy, and ſmoak houſe. About ſixty acres of the land under good fences and fit for immediate cultivation. The Tobacco warehouſes, and a ſmall dwelling houſe and kitchen near the river ſide are on part of the land, and to be ſold with it. And poſſeſſion of all will be delivered up on the day of ſale. The purchaſer to have twelve months credit on giving approved ſecurity, but if the money is not punctually paid, to bear intereſt from the day of ſale.

THOMAS SMITH, Ex'or

December 16, 1788.

☞ *For the convenience of thoſe Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,——The following perſons (to whom the packet of papers are ſent) will receive the different ſums due, and in whoſe hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr.* T. Greene, printer, *Frederickſburg, Mr.* John Grammar, *Peterſburg. Mr.* John Driver, *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portſmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolſon, *Williamſburg. Mr.* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

RICHMOND, January 1, 1789.

TAKEN from a negro, (about a fortnight ſince) on the road leading to Bottom's-Bridge, a new SADDLE with a common ſtripped woollen ſaddle cloth and iron ſtirrups, with the ſtore marks on the inſide of the ſkirt, as follows: X CW, and underneath that L. e tm or n. Any perſon proving his property may have it on applying to the Printer and paying charges.

CORDAGE

of all ſizes made and ſold by the Subſcriber, at his Rope-Walk on Shockoe-Hill.

G. NICOLSON.

☞ Orders for cordage left with Mr. Patrick Parker, in Norfolk, or Meſſrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Peterſburg, will be duly executed and forwarded agreeable thereto.

Richmond, Dec. 20, 1788.

MEDICINES

Juſt imported in the Ship BETSEY, *Capt.* COLLEY, *from London,*

AND FOR SALE BY

HUNT & ADAMS,

At their MEDICINE STORES *in Richmond and Williamſburg.*

RED Bark; Jeſuits ditto; Spirits Nitre; Balſam Capivi; Spaniſh Flies; Sugar Candy; Red and white caiomel; Cream Tarter; Vitriol; Tarter; Opium; Muſk; Glauber Salts; Gum Guaiacum: Jalop; Iſinglaſs; Laudinum Drops; Eſſence Pepper Mint; Sallad Oil; Quickſilver; Oil Cinnamon; Muſk Calomel; Rhubarb; Britiſh Oil; Bateman's Drops; Jeſuits Drops; Cephalick Snuff; Turlington's Balſam; Scot's Pills; Balſam Honey; Daffys; Vials; Corks; Gallipots, &c. and all ſorts of Patent Medicines and Drugs of the beſt quality.

December 9, 1788.

THE ſubſcriber informs the publick, that he means to open ſchool in the town of York, the ſecond week in January next, where reading, writing, ſimple arithmetick, geometry, trigonometry, navigation and practical ſurveying, geography, with the uſe of the globes will be taught according to the moſt approved methods, alſo the art of Book-Keeping.

Perſons wiſhing to have their children inſtructed in theſe uſeful branches of knowledge, may depend on the ſtricteſt attention being paid to the improvement of thoſe intruſted to the care of the ſubſcriber. The terms of tuition will be ſuch as will be ſatisfactory to thoſe who chooſe to ſend their children.

Three or four young gentlemen may be accommodated by the ſubſcriber with board, waſhing and lodging at a very moderate price, and as there are many other perſons who would engage in the ſame buſineſs in the town, makes no doubt but any number of young gentlemen may be accommodated to the ſatisfaction of their parents.

PATE WILLS.

York-Town, December 9, 1788.

HUGH PATTON,

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A very large ASSORTMENT *of*

GOODS,

Which are now ſelling low for CASH, TOBACCO, *or* WHEAT, wholeſale or retail.

GROCERIES.

Madeira Wine.	*Molaſſes.*
Port Wines.	*Mould Candles.*
Sugar.	*Rum, &c. &c.*

TEAS?

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED,

A large ASSORTMENT *of the*

BEST TEAS,

Of the laſt Importation from INDIA,

Which I will ſell wholeſale or retail.

☞ *Caſh given for all kinds of* PUBLIC SECURITIES.

HUGH PATTON.

NOVEMBER 10, 1788.

NOTICE.

I HEREBY forewarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of my bond, in the hands of THOMAS JOHNSON of Henrico, for a part of a tract of land, which is now in diſpute.

PITMAN KIDD.

HANOVER, January 7, 1788.

POETRY.

MR. NICOLSON,

Please to insert the following address to AMICUS, *on his address to Miss M———, on seeing her at church.*

ALAS! My friend, *in vain* you try,
To shew some taste in Poetry,
For like the Jackdaw in the fable,
Your borrow'd plumes have prov'd unable.
To hide the cheat, or make you poet,
When (ev'ry well read man can shew it,)
In all your piece there's not a line,
But's copied from a magazine;
Yet true—some merit you may claim,
You've chang'd th' initial of the name—
M.

Richmond, January 1, 1789.

VARIETY: *A collection of Essays.*

Written in London, 1787—12mo.

A PREFATORY advertisement informs us that these essays were intended to have appeared periodically; but the authors, on consulting their publisher, were informed that the times were so much altered since the World and the Connoisseur made their appearance, that any attempt to revive such mode of publication must now prove unsuccessful. Of the certainty of this opinion, however, we are not convinced.

Be that as it may, the authors of "Variety" thought it adviseable to set their whole stock of provision before the public at once; containing many morsels of pleasant, some of poignant flavor, and none quite insipid. The *History of Tarempou and Serinda*, with the various letters interspersed, will, we apprehend, be the most acceptable parts to the generality of readers.

A paper in the Adventurer, containing the distresses of a poet reading his tragedy, has been much and deservedly admired. There is one in the present collection nothing inferior to it, relating the distresses of a bashful man; an abridgement of which will enable our readers to form an opinion of the epistolary entertainment in *Variety*. "You must know," says the writter of this truly risible letter, "that in my person, I am tall and thin, with a fair complexion, and light flaxen hair; but of such extreme sensibility of shame that, on the smallest subject of confusion, my blood all rushes into my cheeks, and I appear a perfect full blownr ose." Having been sent to the university by his father, a farmer of no great property, the consciousness of his unhappy failing made him avoid society, and he became enamoured of a college life. But from that peaceful retreat he was called by the deaths of his father and a rich uncle, who left him a fortune of thirty thousand pounds. He now purchased an estate in the country; and his company was much courted by the surrounding families, especially such as had marriageable daughters. Tho' he wished to accept their offered friendship he was forced repeatedly the excuse himself, under the pretence of not being quite settled; for often, when he had rode or walked with full intention of returning their visits, his heart had failed him as he approached their gates, and he returned homewards, resolving to try again the next day. Determined, however, at length to conquer his timidity, he accepted of an invitation to dine with one, whose open, easy manner left him no room to doubt a cordial welcome. But the relation of this eventful visit must be given in his own words:

"Sir Thomas Friendly, who lives about 2 miles distant, is a baronet, with about two thousand pounds a year estate, joining to that I purchased; he has two sons and five daughters, all grown up, and living with their mother and a maiden sister of Sir Thomas's, at Friendly Hall, dependent on their father. Conscious of my unpolished gait, I have for some time past taken private lessons of a professor, who teaches "grown gentlemen to dance;" and though I at first found wondrous difficulty in the art he taught, my knowledge of the mathematics was of prodigious use in teaching me the equilibrium of my body, and the due adjustment of the center of gravity to the five positions. Having now acquired the art of walking without tottering, and learned to make a bow, I boldly ventured to obey the baronet's invitation to a family dinner, not doubting but my new acquirements would enable me to see the ladies with tolerable intrepidity; but alas! how vain are all the hopes of theory, when unsupported by habitual practice. As I approached the house, a dinner bell alarmed my fears, lest I had spoiled the dinner by want of punctuality; impressed with this idea. I blushed the deepest crimson, as my name was repeatedly announced by the several livery servants, who ushered me into the library, hardly knowing what or whom I saw. At my first entrance I summoned all my fortitude, and made my new learned bow to Lady Friendly; but unfortunately, in bringing back my left foot to the third position, I trod upon the gouty toe of poor Sir Thomas, who had followed close at my heels to be the nomenclator of the family. The confusion this occasioned in me is hardly to be conceived, since none but bashful men can judge of my distress; and of that discription the number I believe is very small. The baronet's politeness by degrees dissipated my concern, and I was astonished to see how far good breeding could enable him to suppress his feelings, and to appear with perfect ease after so painful an accident.

"The cheerfulness of her ladyship, and the familiar chat of the young ladies, insensibly led me to throw off my reserve and sheepishness, till at length I ventured to join in conversation, and even to start fresh subjects. The library being richly furnished with books in elegant bindings, I conceived Sir Thomas to be a man of literature, and ventured to give my opinion concerning the several editions of the Greek classics, in which the baronet's opinion exactly coincided with my own. To this subject I was led by observing an edition of Xenophon in sixteen volumes, which (as I had never before heard of such a thing) greatly excited my curiosity, and I rose up to examine what it could be. Sir thomas saw what I was about, and, as I suppose, willing to save me trouble, rose to take down the book, which made me more eager to prevent him, and, hastily laying hands on the first volume, I pulled it forcibly, but lo! instead of books, a board which by leather and gilding had been made to look like sixteen volumes, came tumbling down and unluckily pitched upon a Wedgwood ink stand on the table under it. In vain did Sir Thomas assure me there was no harm; I saw the ink streaming from an inlaid table on the Turkey carpet; and scarce knowing what I did attempted to stop its progress with my cambric handkerchief. In the height of this confusion we were informed that dinner was served up, and I with joy perceived that the bell, which at first had alarmed my fears, was only the half hour dinner bell.

"In walking through the hall and suit of apartments to the dining room, I had time to collect my scattered senses. and was desired to take my seat betwixt Lady Friendly and her eldest daughter at the table. Since the fall of the wooden Xenophon, my face had been continually burning like a fire brand, and I was just begining to recover myself, and to feel comfortably cool, when an unlooked for accident rekindled all my heat and blushes. Having set my plate of soup too near the edge of the table, in bowing to Miss Dinah, who politely complimented the pattern of my waistcoat, I tumbled the whole scalding contents into my lap. In spite of an immediate supply of napkins to wipe the surface of my clothes my black silk breeches were not stout enough to save me from the painful effects of this sudden fomentation. and for some minutes my legs and thighs seemed stewed in a boiling chaldron; but recollecting how Sir Thomas had disguised his torture when I trod upon his toe, I firmly bore my pain in silence, and sat with my lower extremities parboiled, amidst the stifled gigling of the ladies and the servants

"I will not relate the several blunders which I made during the first course, or the distress occasioned by my being desired to carve a fowl, or help to various dishes that stood near me, spilling a sauce boat, and knocking down a salt cellar; rather let me hasten to the second course, "where fresh disasters overwhelmed me quite."

"I had a piece of rich sweet pudding on my fork when Miss Louisa Friendly begged to trouble me for a pigeon that stood near me; in haste, scarce knowing what I did, I whipped the pudding into my mouth, hot as a burning coal; it was impossible to conceal my agony; my eyes were starting from their sockets. At last, in spite of shame and resolution, I was obliged to drop the cause of torment on my plate. Sir Thomas and the ladies all compassionated my misfortune, and each advised a different application: One recommended oil, another water; but all agreed that wine was best for drawing out the fire; and a glass of sherry was brought me from the side board, which I snatched up with eagerness; but Oh! how shall I tell the sequel? Whether the butler by accident mistook, or purposely intended to drive me mad, he gave me the strongest brandy, with which I filled my mouth, already fleed and blistered. Totally unused to every kind of ardent spirits, with my tongue, throat, and palate, as raw as beef, what could I do? I could not swallow; and claping my hands upon my mouth, the cursed liquor squirted through my nose and fingers like a fountain, over all the dishes; and I was crushed by bursts of laughter from all quarters. In vain did Sir Thomas reprimand the servants, and Lady Friendly chide her daughters; for the measure of my shame and their diversion was not yet complete. To relieve me from intolerable state of perspiration which this accident had caused, without considering what I did, I wiped my face with that ill fated handkerchief which was still wet from the consequences of the fall of the Xenophon, and covered all my features with streaks of ink in every direction. The baronet himself could not support this shock, but joined his lady in the general laugh; while I sprung from the table in despair, rushing out of the house, and ran home in an agony of confusion and disgrace, which the most poignant sense of guilt could not have executed"

If the reader can peruse the above account of Sir Thomas Friendly's family dinner without visible emotions, he must possess a greater command over his muscles than we can pretend to The idea, however, is not new, as several papers have been written upon the subject of bashfulness, by Doctor Johnson and other authors."

(ENGLISH REVIEW.)

A CAUTION!

IT is thought necessary *once more* to caution all persons indiscriminately from hunting, shooting, or otherwise trespassing on the FALLS PLANTATION. The inconvenience resulting from it has been such, that no further indulgence need be expected, as I am pointedly directed to take notice of all who may fail herein.

BENJAMIN STRANGE, *Overseer.*

Aberdeen, (Chesterfield county,) Dec. 24, 1788.

For Sale,

SEVERAL very valuable lots and houses in the city of Richmond, for which cash, public securities, lands and slaves, or approved bonds will be taken in payment. To those inclining to buy the property will be shewn by applying to GEORGE FLEMING.

Richmond, Nov. 19, 1788.

At NORFOLK,
FOR LIVERPOOL,

THE GOOD BRIG

K I T T Y,

JOHN HUSTON, Master.

BURTHEN 190 hogsheads of tobacco, will take in freight to the address of Messrs. CROSBIE and GREENWOOD, at the low freight of 6 l. sterling per ton of four hogsheads. delivered along side.

ROBERT HAYES.

Who has Imported,

IN THE *K I T T Y,*
And other VESSELS,
An extensive ASSORTMENT of

WOOLENS, &c.

Which he will dispose of on reasonable terms
For CASH, or CROP TOBACCO.

NORFOLK, November 3, 1788.

Just Published,

And for sale by THOMAS NICOLSON, a few houses above the courthouse,

The Virginia Almanack,

For the Year of our Lord 1789,

Being the first after Leap year.

CONTAINING the Lunations, Conjunctions, Eclipses, Weather, Rising and Setting of the Sun, Full and Change of the Moon, County and other Court days, List of Public Officers. Weights of Gold Coin, and also a table for weighing of Gold, from 1 Grain to 64 Ounces, Roads from Richmond to the Sweet Springs, Directions for Gardening, throughout the year, Recipts, viz. for the Ague, for making a Gargle for the Sore Throat, for killing Rats, without danger of poisoning any one, for curing Musty Wine casks, an infalliable remedy for a Scald Head, for the Itch, another remedy for the Sore Throat, a powder for the Worms.——A true story of a Generous Cardinal, a maid servant who was unjustly executed at Paris, and afterwards restored to life, a singular history of a Peasant of Syria, a story of three Collegians, Tom, Dick, and Harry, and a number of Anecdotes.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.

PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.

EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.

COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN'S ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.

DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,

OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.

ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1785, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.